CRANE Surface Warfare Center Division

Nanoporous Membrane Technologies for Pathogen Collection, Separation, and Detection

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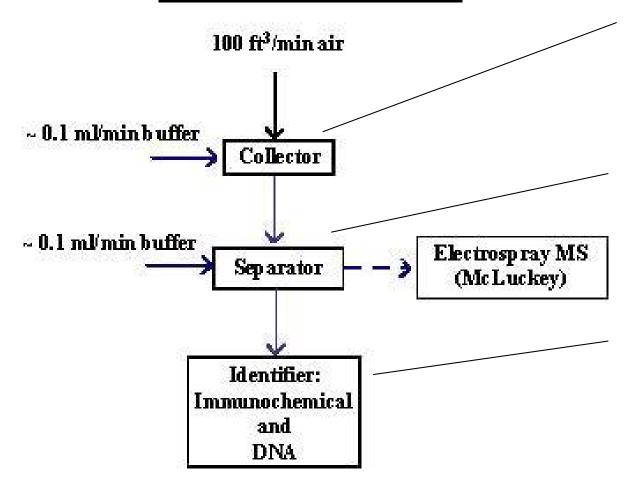
Report Documentation Page

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Approach

Schematic of a Point Detector that Utilizes Membrane



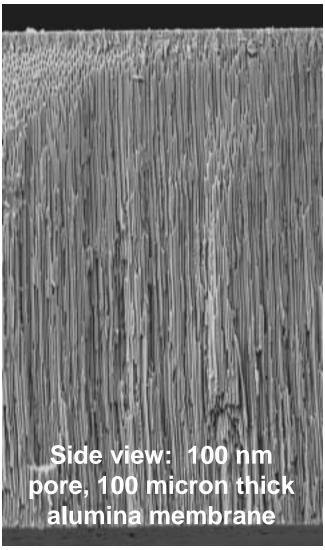
Develop membranes and methodology for continuous collection of airborne particles.

Develop a membranes and and methodology for continuous separation via ultrafiltration. Develop a receptor functionalized membrane to improve mass transport and kinetic conditions.





Nanoporous Membranes



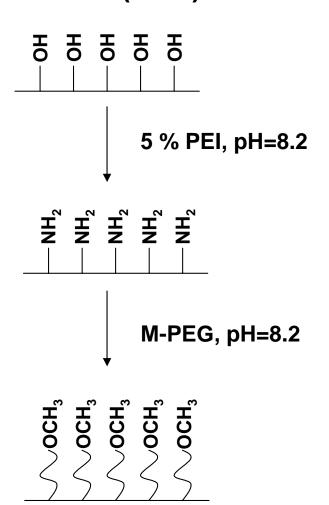
- Nanoporous alumina membranes were chosen as a substrate because of their desirable physical properties and high density of uniform pores of 10-200 nm size.
- The membrane surfaces will be modified with hydrophobic and hydrophilic coatings to facilitate pathogen collection and separation.
- The membrane surfaces will be modified with proteins and nucleic acids to enable pathogen identification.



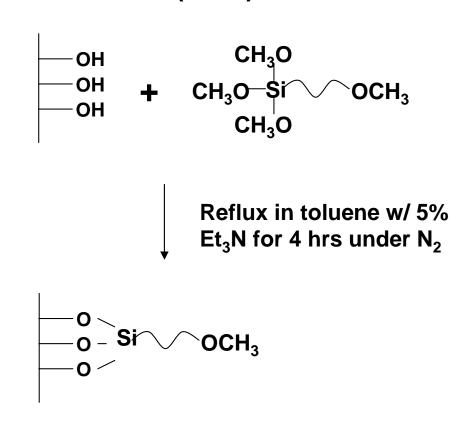


Membrane Chemistries

PEI-PEG (2000)



Silane-PEG (5000)



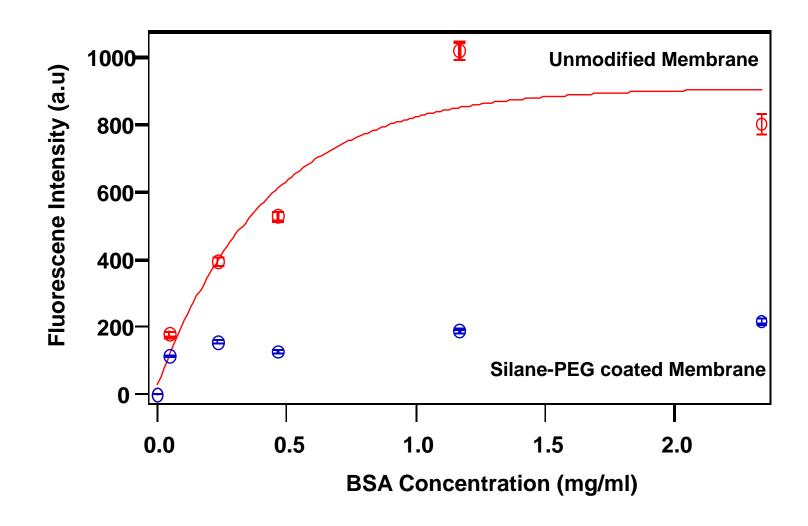
CRANESurface Warfare Center Division Characterization of Membrane Chemistries

Chemistry	% AI 2p (74.4 eV)	% Si 2p (103.5 eV)	% C 1s (285.6 eV)	% C 1s (286.5 eV)	% N 1s (399.1 eV)	% O 1s (530.3 eV)	% O 1s (532.0 eV)
Unmodifie d membrane	30.3		11.1			58.4	
PEI	19.2	_	33.2	_	12.2	35.8	_
PEI-PEG	5.0		9.0	50.2	5.6	11.0	21.0
OTMS coating	24.5	1.2	35.8	_		38.6	
Silane- PEG	11.0	2.1		46.4	3.4	15.3	21.8





Protein Fouling

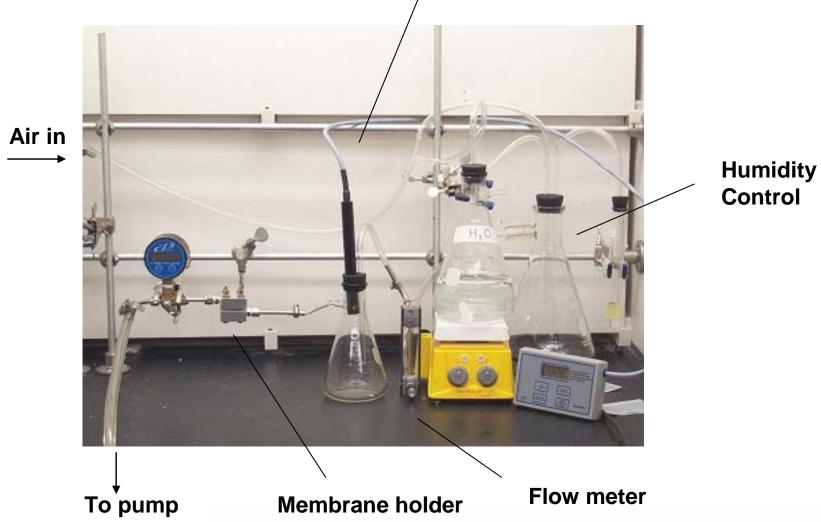






Collector

Relative humidity meter





Gas and Liquid Permeabilities

Nitrogen permeability (m/PaS)

	Bare membrane		PEI	PEG	Silane-PEG
	Holder 2	Holder 1			
20 nm	1.98E-06	1.90E-06	2.0E-06	7.08E-08	2.03E-06
100 nm	4.62E-06	6.08E-06	4.63E-06	3.14E-06	-
200 nm	6.50E-06	6.88E-6	-	-	6.84E-06

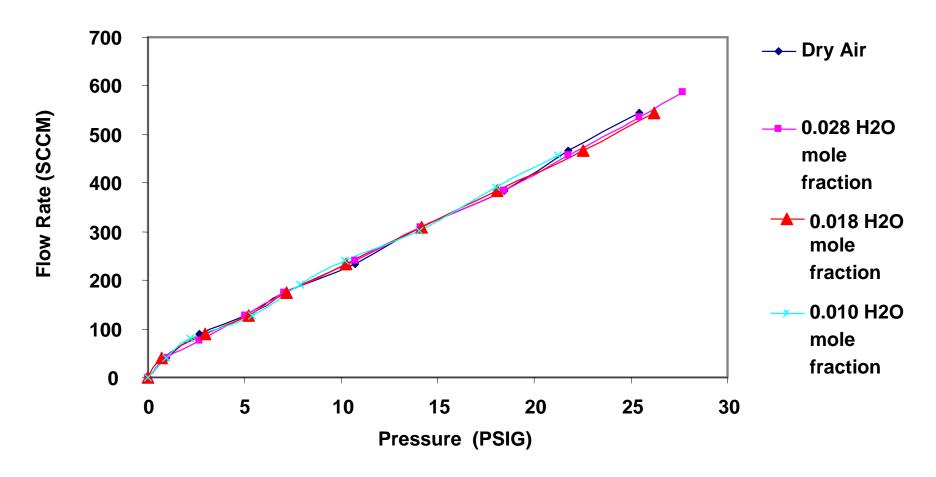
Water permeability (m/PaS)

	Bare membrane		PEI	PEG	Silane-PEG
	Holder 2	Holder 1			
20 nm	7.00E-09	2.67E-09	1.64E-09	Fouling	6.59x10 ⁻⁰⁹
100 nm	1.91E-08	2.14E-08	n/a	Fouling	-
200 nm	2.86E-08	2.18E-08	3.04E-09	4.06E-10	2.73E-08





Membrane Permeabilities in the Presence of Water





Operation Characteristics

Collection Efficiency

	BG spores		
	(spores/ml)		
Before	$2x10^{6}$		
After filtration	0		

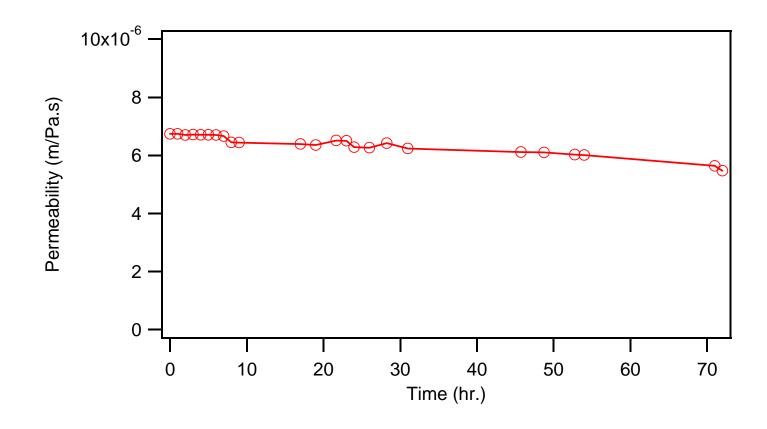
Extraction Efficiency

Method of Extraction	Removal Efficiency (%)
PBST 0.5 %	75.4
SDS 10 %	76.4
$\rm H_2O$	26.9
Sonication in PBS	96.7



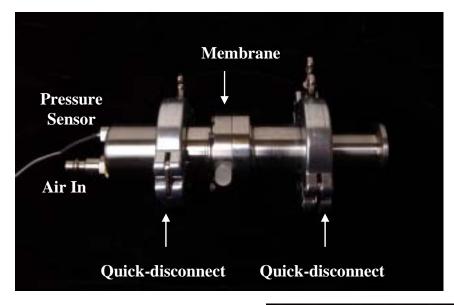


3 Day Laboratory Trial

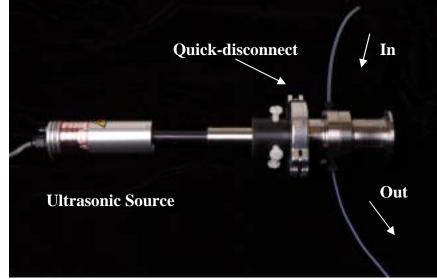




Collector Prototype





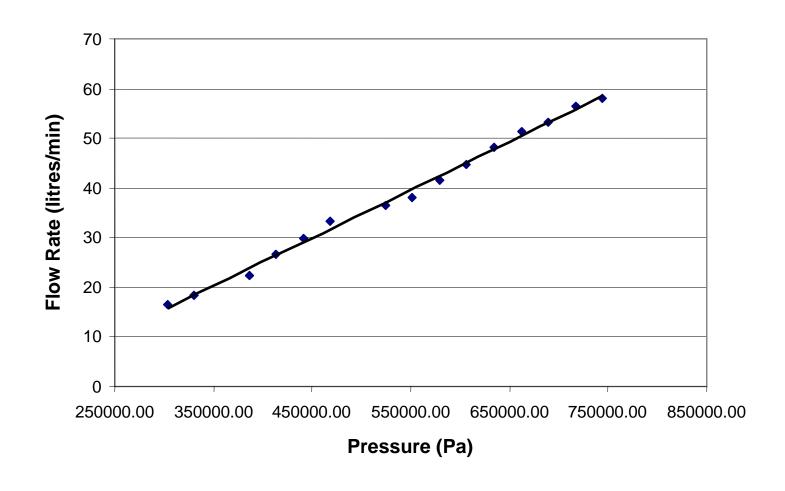




Harnessing the Power of Technology for the Warfighter



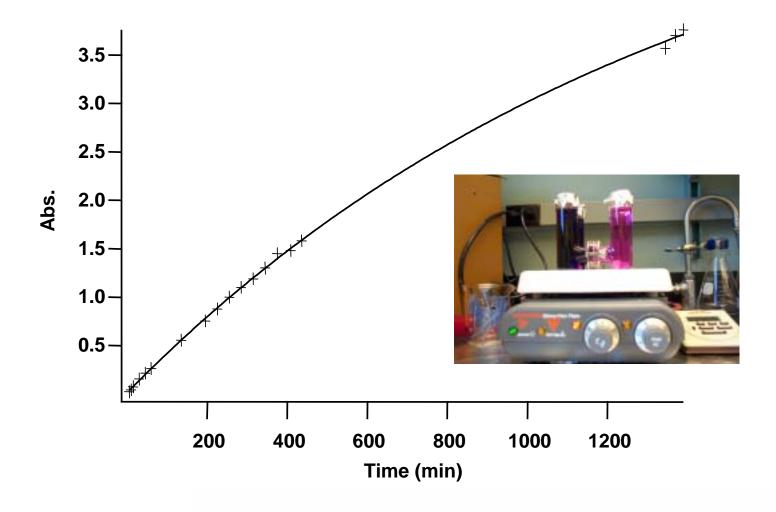
Performance of the Prototype





Separator - Solute Permeabilities

20nm membrane







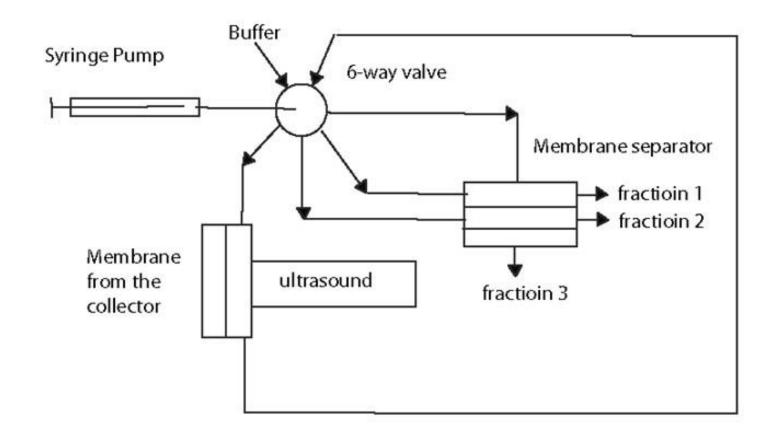
Protein Permeability

Theoretical Permeability of Ovalbumin (cm ² /s)	Unmodified Membrane	PEI-PEG	Silane-PEG
6.37x10 ⁻⁷	8.19x10 ⁻⁷	0	7x10 ⁻⁷



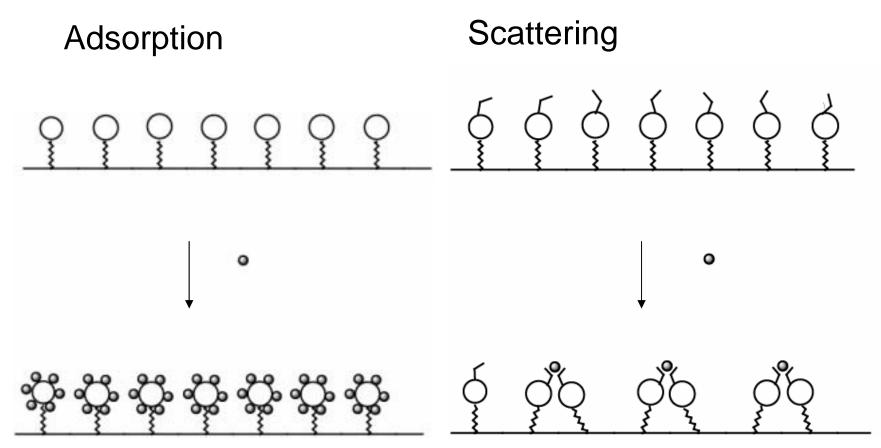


Collector & Separator Fluidics



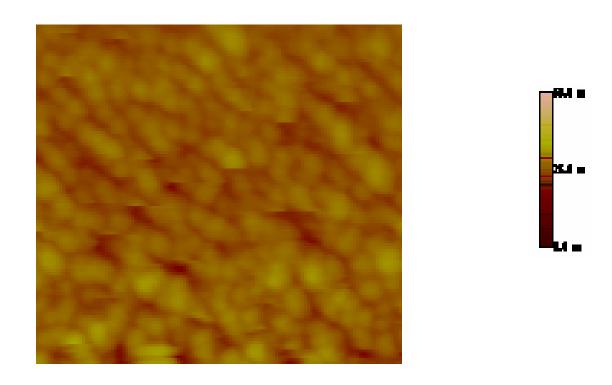


Detection





Self-assembled Monolayers

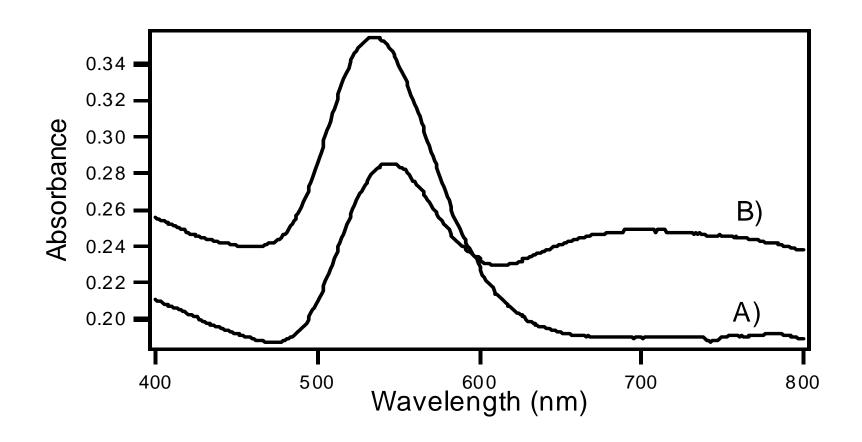


Atomic force microscope image of a 12 nm Au array. Scan size 500 x 500 nm. Z scale 50 nm





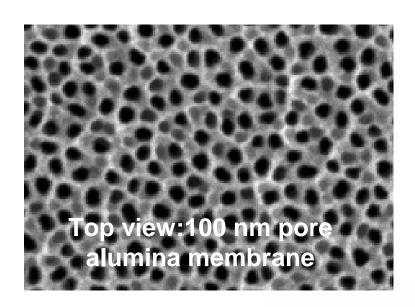
Ovalbumin Binding





Nanoporous Membrane Separation Methodologies

Objective: To fabricate and characterize the performance nanoporous membranes for the collection, separation, and detection of airborne pathogens.



Payoff: A highly sensitive point detector that consumes minimal reagents. Design criteria include < 0.1 ACPLA sensitivity for toxins, viruses and bacteria; < 10 min response time; < 0.5 ml/min total reagent consumption.

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